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and fifty lantern slides which have been prepared for lending beyond these limits. These slides will include fifty of paintings, fifty of the objects distinguished in the Guide to the Collections of the Museum as important by double or single stars, and fifty of other objects which have been carefully selected as representative of various kinds, types, and periods of art. Terms and conditions governing the loan of these slides will be determined as the case demands. A list of them from which selection may be made will be available by the first of October. They are not for sale, but may be rented or borrowed by western museums and other institutions.

To individuals, schools, museums, etc., not so far distant, the Museum offers again its thousands of lantern slides and its photograph and post card collections enlarged by valuable additions. Included among the latter are the color copies and the sets of post cards which were prepared for use in the General Hospitals of the United States Army and are described in Miss Abbot's article in this BULLETIN.

For those sufficiently near New York there will also be available early in the fall a collection of between fifty and sixty-five electrotype reproductions of classical coins. These, it is believed, may be of especial help to teachers.

Through its augmented lending collections, which are constantly increasing in size and value, the Museum hopes to be of still more use to the country at large and especially to smaller museums. As a matter of courtesy and coöperation no charge is made for the use of the slides by other museums when the request comes from an official of the museum and the lecture, given in or by that museum, is free to the public.

B. D. D.

THE USE OF MUSEUM MATERIAL IN HOSPITALS

AMONG the efforts of the past year which are still not fully tested is the attempt on the part of the Museum to participate in the recreational work carried on in the Government hospitals for soldiers and sailors. As soon as the men were assem-

bled in the hospitals of this country, there was reported a lack of the commonest reading or illustrative matter. Such material was required both for its purely recreational use and for its value in occupational work. This was a need which the Museum could meet to some degree through its lending department. Consequently a collection was prepared for use in the military hospitals in which educational departments had been organized. It may be of interest to enumerate the different kinds of material and to explain briefly how it might be used.

I. Reading and Illustrative Material for Recreational Use

1. Museum Bulletins

Selected copies, special supplements, etc.; complete file of The Children's Bulletin stories by Winifred E. Howe.

2. "Magic Pictures of the Long Ago" by Anna C. Chandler, illustrated by objects in the Museum.

3. Post Cards

Ten sets of ten each. Several special topics were illustrated, as architecture or ornament, but the majority illustrated travel and history in countries or cities which have become generally familiar as a result of the war. On account of its small size and lightness, this material is well suited to patients confined to their beds.

4. Museum Reproductions as Picture Puzzles

(a) Popular pictures as The Horse Fair, Joan of Arc, Rubens' Wolf and Fox Hunt.

(b) Museum interiors—views of period rooms or Morgan galleries.

(c) Decorative arts—examples fine in design or technique, as metalwork, woodcarving, textiles.

The picture puzzles were intended in the first instance to awaken interest in the Museum and its collections. Photographs of objects of decorative art were included with the expectation that some of the men might be craftsmen, and that the quality of the object as art might be impressed

upon the mind in the process of putting the puzzle together, since the structure of the decorative pattern, the excellence of workmanship, and the scale of the ornament would all be noted in matching the pieces. This group of puzzles has not yet been tested, and so its success is still an open question. The popular pictures have been used and a report from one of the patients says, "As soon as the puzzle is opened the patients gather around, and their interest is keen from start to finish."

As the mounting and cutting of the puzzles afford valuable occupation, the photographs have as far as possible been sent unmounted.

II. Models for the Use of Occupational and Art Classes

1. Photographs
2. Casts of decorative detail
3. Copies in color of Museum objects

Among the photographs are included examples of simple cabinet-making and wood-carving, as well as painting. Clay has proved a useful medium both for modeling and for pottery. Photographs of simple shapes of Greek and Chinese vases have been selected as models for the latter, and the collection of simple casts has been used for modeling by a number of hospitals. Color, both for its own sake and as a suggestion of schemes to be applied in dyeing, bead-work, tile design, etc., is greatly needed. Through the generous volunteer work of Miss Helen W. Seymour, one of the students of Teachers College, a series of studies in water-color and crayon was made in the Museum, including copies of Near Eastern tiles and ceramics, stained glass, and Coptic textiles, the latter furnishing motives as well as color suitable for weaving, block printing, toys, etc.

One of the patients at the Montefiore Home has become greatly interested in copying some of the color studies for future use.

With the kind assistance of Miss Susan C. Johnson, who is in charge of the Department of Nursing and Health at Teachers College, some of the material was used

experimentally in the normal classes at the Montefiore Home and Hospital.

The collection was prepared for circulation during the fall and was first lent to the military hospitals in December. Since then the material has been in almost constant use, although the unsettled conditions in a number of hospitals resulted in delays and postponements on several occasions. The experiment cannot therefore be said to have succeeded fully, and it would scarcely warrant a special notice, were it not for the hope that as the military hospitals are gradually discontinued methods and materials prepared for a war emergency may with advantage be turned to the service of the general community.

In many of our civic institutions, hospitals, and homes of various kinds, the problem of the "unemployed" convalescent or bedridden patient has received little attention. Appreciation of the need for recreational work became general only when the war made the number of such patients spectacular. Now, however, we are told by a worker at the Clinic for Functional Reconstruction that "it looks as though the whole work of physical reconstruction would be carried on far beyond war needs and become a part of our civic economic life." The writer adds, "I feel sure that all such hospitals will need more and more the coöperation of the Museum." It is significant that at least one of the courses in Occupational Therapy in New York is to be extended to cover two years of training. With experienced workers to draw upon, it cannot be long before a systematic course of training will be inaugurated in our city institutions.

The Museum through its lending department is ready to participate in any such development. For several years, photographs and casts have been lent for decorative purposes to the School for Defectives on Randall's Island, but the present idea, with intelligent coöperation on the part of the hospital teacher, is capable of more tangible results. May we not hope for criticism and for coöperation in carrying this plan into effect?

E. R. A.